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AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "Humpy Dumpy."

MOVIEK'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagements of Emma Waller.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Boston Philharmonic Club Concert.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Monday Morning, March 13, 1876.

Greenbacks ruled steady at the New York Exchange on Saturday at 87.

A posthumous five-act tragedy by Lord Bulwer has just been discovered. The scene is laid in Athens.

A continuation of the present bracing weather is underlined on the meteorological programme for to-day in this neighborhood.

We are in receipt of a telegram from Mr. J. D. Woolsey, post-trader at Fort D. A. Russell, to the effect that the statement of the New York Sun, copied into our columns, that he (Woolsey) paid for his appointment, is utterly false.

Signs of increasing dissatisfaction with MacMahon's choice of a new Cabinet are made manifest in a manner so marked that already it is predicted that the Ministry cannot last. GAMMETTA is hostile and hopeful; MacMahon discouraged and uneasy at the prospect.

Let VICTORIA have her new title of Empress of India, or whatever she likes best; and let there be no unnecessary delay about it, for it is announced that the proclamation which gives her added distinction in the family of sovereigns is to be followed by the release of all the Fenian prisoners.

An interesting sketch of Judge Tarr, the newly-appointed Secretary of War, is given in another column by our regular correspondent "Harry." Its perusal will confirm and strengthen the already general impression that in selecting Judge Tarr for the War portfolio the President has put "the right man in the right place."

The recent murder of the Captain and pilot of a German schooner by Chinese pirates has aroused the ire of BUNNACK, and he will require absolute satisfaction from the Pekin Government. The claim is supported by the American and English representatives, and Admiral RYDER of the British Navy, has tendered his squadron to aid the German war ships if necessary.

One of the leading points decided by Judge Tarr, now Secretary of War, in the famous Bible-in-the-schools case, was that the ordinance of 1875, which Mr. C. C. Bowes cites, had nothing to do with the question, and that nothing in the ordinance could fairly be construed to require religious instruction in the public schools, nor to prevent the prohibition of the reading therein of the Bible.

Mr. PHIL WADSWORTH, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, dares ASKERN to do his worst to prove the assertions ascribed to him in yesterday's issue. Mr. Wadsworth makes a fair offer, and one which bears the look of conscious innocence, when he expresses his readiness to go to trial at once; neither seeking to quash the indictment, nor soliciting immunity, but promising to vindicate himself openly and above-board.

Now that the responsibility and the odium of the failure of the impeachment proceedings against Gen. BIRKMAN are definitely and permanently located where they belong, the Democrats have found it necessary to invent a new defense of their delinquencies. The latest ploy is that the resignation of the guilty officer was a tacit confession of his guilt, and a practical but to the future holding of political trusts; wherefore no tangible results beyond those already obtained would follow his trial and impeachment. This is a pretext so shallow that it amounts to a confession that the Democratic body politic in and about Washington was in imminent peril from its own investigations, and that the gravity of the situation required a remedy no less heroic than the disappearance of MARSH and the complete balking of the ends of justice both as regards the impeachment and the criminal prosecution of Gen. BIRKMAN.

It means something, when close on the heels of the Advisory Council followed the resignation by the Rev. DR. RICHARD S. SPROUSE of the Presidency of the Congregational Union and his Directorship in the Board of Missions. It meant the signal for the inauguration of a formidable anti-Exodus and anti-Plymouth Church movement among that portion of the Congregational body in America by whom the white-wash and gush of the Advisory Council were regarded with disfavor and disgust. Dr. Sprouse last evening made a public statement in his pulpit of the reasons which impelled his resignation of the important positions held by him, and the general expectancy of a bold and positive declaration on his part was not disappointed. He condemned the findings of the Advisory Council in good set terms, and deprecated its action as necessitating the calling of other Councils.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow on Saturday, except wheat. Wheat was quiet and firm, closing at \$22.12@22.15 for April. Corn was active and 50 per 100 higher, closing at \$13.20@13.25 cash and \$13.32@13.35 for April. Meats were dull and steady, at 10c for boxed shoulders, 12c for do short ribs, and 12c for do short clears. High-wines were quiet, and unchanged, at \$1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was more active and 10c higher, closing at 93c for March and 93c for April. Corn was quiet and unchanged, closing at 43c for March and 43c for April. Oats were quiet

and firm, closing at 83c@83c for March and 34c for May. Rye was quiet, at 63c@64c. Barley was quiet and 1c higher, closing at 56c for March and 55c for April. Hops were in fair demand, and prices ruled steady at Friday's decline. The bulk of the sales were at \$7.35@8.15. There was a quiet market at easy prices, quoted at \$8.50c@8.55c for common to choice. Sheep remained firm at \$4.00@6.00. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.62 in greenbacks at the close.

Righteousness forms the subject of a discourse yesterday by the Rev. J. H. THOMAS, who finds that the standard of moral rectitude in society, trade, and politics is far removed from the standard of the Scriptures. In politics especially the standard of righteousness is an unknown quantity and of very inferior quality. The preacher suggests a Department of Righteousness as a part of the Centennial Exhibition, and upon its walls he would display specimens of "our so-called 'leg-tenders'—the dishonest and disowning promises of this great nation to pay, practically, nothing to nobody, nowhere, at no time, and without interest." It is a hard-money sermon, in part, as will be seen, and it traces the present flood of dishonesty, theft, and corruption chiefly to the fact that the Government has made no attempt to render or give real value to its paper-currency. Other and collateral causes have had to do with the nation's moral degeneracy, out of which, it is forcibly affirmed, there is but one way—"the way of righteousness."

DEATH OF GEN. WEBSTER.

In the death of Gen. J. D. Webster, which occurred at the Palmer House yesterday morning, the City of Chicago and the Government service have suffered one of the most serious losses that could have occurred at the present time. Always a notable figure in our local history, circumstance has of late made him especially conspicuous in the public service, and at the time of his death he was vested with responsibilities that can scarcely be assumed by any successor with the same public confidence which he has enjoyed and merited. His sudden taking off at that time is, therefore, something more than a shock to a large circle of personal friends and admirers; it is also a public calamity.

Though his brief illness—an acute attack of pneumonia—was of a character which it is but a few days since he was at his office in his usual faithful discharge of the arduous and trying duties with which he was intrusted. Though not a man who impressed one as of robust physical constitution, the even healthfulness of it is the reward of the most exemplary personal habits: promised him a longer lease of life than was given him, and death overtook him before he had carried out to their termination the more recent undertakings he had assumed on behalf of his country. It is in this sense that his demise must be regarded as sudden and untimely as if he had been a younger man.

A SPECIE-PAYING COURTESY.

We print this morning an interesting letter from Canada, giving a comprehensive history of the finances of that country. It discloses that Canada is a country which has never suspended specie-payments.

The financial history of the several Provinces, prior to the Confederation in 1867, differs but little from that of the Confederation. What was provincial is national now. The country has never been without an abundance of paper money, but it has been the universal sentiment of the country that no "promise to pay" was to be recognized that could not be redeemed on demand. That national sentiment has ruled in the Provinces, and since it is the reward of the most exemplary personal habits: promised him a longer lease of life than was given him, and death overtook him before he had carried out to their termination the more recent undertakings he had assumed on behalf of his country. It is in this sense that his demise must be regarded as sudden and untimely as if he had been a younger man.

The success of the Canadian in maintaining specie values has been the more remarkable because of their proximity to the United States and their close commercial relations with this country. There is a large trade between the two countries, and our greenbacks circulate freely in all parts of Canada, but they circulate there as they do in California—for their specie, and not their face, value. They are subjected to the test of what they will buy at gold values, and are taken at that. The late Vice-President WILSON, in his speech at Worcester, a month before he died, called attention to the fact that the notes of the smallest bank in Canada were worth 15 cents on the dollar more than the notes issued by the United States. We print a list of the Canadian banks, with the amount of specie held by each, and the statement shows that the public confidence in the banks rests upon the experience and personal character of the managers. And it is a strange comment on the way business is done in the United States, that the banks which have failed there recently lost public confidence because they did business on the "American plan." Banking is recognized in Canada as a profession, requiring long study and experience, and in the absence of these, banks cannot hope for success.

The Dominion, all told, contains a population hardly in excess of that of the State of New York. Its territory extends over a wide area. Its principal Provinces are frozen in nearly half the year. The soil and climate are adverse to any extensive increase of agricultural surplus. A large part of their wealth is in the agricultural products of the North-Western States of the American Union, which she exports to Europe. All the affairs of the Government, the receipts from customs, the expenditures for all purposes, all trade transactions, are conducted on specie values. The American making a purchase of \$5 worth of goods and tendering greenbacks has to pay 5c, while the note of any one of the village banks in the Dominion will be accepted at par.

There are those in the United States—indeed many so-called statesmen—who question and deny the capacity of any people to maintain specie-payments. Here, however, is a strong illustration of the contrary. These people, comparatively few in numbers, and with limited resources, have successfully maintained specie-payments, and that, too, in competition with the "cheap money" so abundant on this side of the border. The Canadian commerce has grown with surprising vigor; the wealth and active capital of the Dominion is unprecedented. The country has been subjected to no panic,—specie values not permitting wild speculation,—and the Dominion is upon a tide of prosperity to which, seemingly, there can be no interruption.

The accumulation of capital has been so great that the Canadian banks have established branches in various cities of the Union, and such institutions rank among the most secure and conservative banks of the Dominion. The legislation in the Dominion is not prohibitory

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was established in Chicago. Soon after, the Secretary of the Treasury inaugurated his war upon the whisky thieves; and, when it became apparent that Chicago had been one of the principal points of operation, the necessity was felt for filling the office of Collector of Internal Revenue with a man who could be implicitly trusted to carry out the spirit of the reform which had been begun. It was in this emergency that the President naturally turned to his friend, Gen. WADSWORTH, and requested, as a personal favor, that he would vacate the office of Sub-Treasurer and take that of Collector. Though the latter position, under the circumstances, was better with trials and dangers which were the more irksome as compared with the easy duties of the Sub-Treasurer, Gen. WADSWORTH did not hesitate to assume the new responsibilities, saying that, as in the army he had always obeyed the commands of his superior officer, so in civil service he would follow the same rule of conduct. From the time he entered the office of Collector, the work of probing the corruption and the revenue service was begun in earnest. Though the discoveries that were made were of a character to appal a less courageous man, Gen. WADSWORTH never faltered. He has been the one to hold out the line of the prosecution by which the corruptors have been drawn into the toils one after the other. It was the faith reposed in him by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury which enabled him to circumvent and defeat the wily inventions of the Ringsters, by which they hoped to change the Government policy and defeat the prosecution. And one of the greatest honors that will be paid Gen. WADSWORTH at his interment will be the sight of relief that will come from the bosoms of the unconvicted and undiscovred revenue-thieves as he is laid away. Fortunately for the public service, however, the work has so far progressed that Gen. WADSWORTH's death, though it will be a serious embarrassment, will not probably occasion any fatal break in the prosecutions.

Gen. WADSWORTH will be long mourned as a friend and regretted as a faithful and efficient public officer, but the most lasting impression he leaves is that of great and admirable manliness. He was the embodiment of personal integrity, and one of the noblest specimens of the gentleman. Dignified in presence, unexceptionable in habits, affable in address, restrained in his communications, unremitting in his duties, warn in his friendships, but exacting in all relations of life, he was a man whose very appearance commanded respect and conferred confidence. His death is mournful in every aspect, except that it closed peacefully a career of uninterrupted usefulness, and the single compensation it offers is that the recalling of so excellent and enviable a life may lead others to imitate it.

The whole business of having banks issuing their paper to the extent of \$800,000,000, or to any extent, with no other redemption than other paper irredeemable in anything, is illegitimate. It is a bastard kind of banking; an entire departure from all the principles of responsibility, of stability, and of directness; a system of paper drawn in the name of fictitious persons, and passing on the credit of the indorsers.

The greenback party, however, demand the retirement of the bank-notes in order to have a pretext for issuing greenbacks to fill their place; they propose to have greenbacks the exclusive money of the country, and to make them not mere notes of promises to pay money, but absolute money-lenders, requiring no resumption in any form, but to be a legal tender at no time or place in any form, and such paper is to be a legal-tender, there can be but little occasion or propensity in having the banks issue paper money redeemable in the irredeemable legal-tenders.

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SHALL WE HAVE SPECIE-PAYING BANKS?

A stereotyped resolution adopted at all the meetings of all the infidels, whether in State conventions or at local clubs, is to the effect that the notes of the National Banks shall be withdrawn, and legal-tender greenbacks issued in their place. That is a fundamental principle in that party, on which there is no difference in sentiment. Has the proposition any substantial basis of justice, and to what extent?

If the National Banks are to be allowed permanently to issue bank-notes redeemable in gold, we refuse to the banks a circulation more than 85 per cent of the deposit of gold equivalent, and then each note is taxed as circulation and as deposit. Our Congress refuse to let it be possible for banks to issue a specie-payment currency. They think that if the banks were allowed to issue notes, dollar for dollar, for their gold-equivalent security, then there would be specie-payments, and the statesmen who insist that such a thing is impossible would be ruined.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Samuel Bellman stole two bottles of wine from store at No. 59 West Lake street yesterday, and was locked up in the Armour therefor.

J. Tift, J. R. McLean, William Ward, T. F. Iwan, M. B. Baldwin, and C. H. Larkin, members of the Elgin Board of Trade, are at the Elgin.

He was at a party, and said to his wife: "See, my dear, that young woman over there; what a yippe!" And she said: "Reuben, you have seen after the crooked one."

Anne Sidewalk, an unmarried woman about 10 years of age, died last Saturday at the residence of Mrs. Palmer, No. 511 South Halsted street. Mrs. P. reports the deceased is without money or friends, and suggests that the county bury her.

J. E. Smith, a resident of 157 Eighteenth street, was decoyed into his home by a man who was near the corner of that street and State Saturday night and robbed of \$180. Miss Fox, Thomas Kerwin, and John Burke were arrested on suspicion and locked up in the Arseny.

The Gospel Temperance meeting, under the auspices of the W. T. U. in the First E. Church, was conducted by Mrs. M. B. Holoye yesterday, who read a paper by Mrs. McCaughey, wife of the Warden of the Pentecostal Church. Addresses were made by Mrs. Northrup and Mrs. A. K. Bean, Secretary of the Wisconsin Temperance Alliance.

A young woman, about 20 years of age, supposed to be a denizen through some secret, left her home, No. 508 State, about seven o'clock yesterday between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. She wore a brown dress, black cloth cap, white silk neck handkerchief with blue dots, and black stockings. Any information of her whereabouts will be richly rewarded and thankfully received by her brother, H. Stern, 178 Milwaukee avenue.

A meeting of some of the members of the W. C. C. will be held at the church of the First E. Church, on Saturday evening, to nominate an opposition ticket against the one put up by the First E. Church. The ticket will be put up for the election one week from to-day. The election will be held on the 21st of March. A strong effort will be made to defeat the ticket already nominated. The names of E. W. Blanchard, F. B. Jacobs, Mark Skinner, and C. M. Henderson are already suggested for the ticket.

J. T. Gill, a resident of Fairchild County, O., and a guest at the Atlantic Hotel, was taken in tow by William Ferguson and two other men yesterday, and introduced to the Victoria Hotel. When it was learned that the man who is a barefooted youth had \$40, the object of this chaperonage will be apparent. They played "poker," and relieved Gill of \$40. Gill was a father, so he became a son, and the hapless youth was allowed to remain in the hotel. Gill was richly rewarded and thankfully received by his brother, H. Stern, 178 Milwaukee avenue.

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Mr. George H. Leonard left for Atlanta, Ga., yesterday evening with the Board of Trade party to speciality.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock occurred here a most terrible accident. Mrs. Melinda Flynn, a Polish woman about 50 years of age, was engaged, as she has often been before, in gathering the scattered kernels of corn that fell to the ground where the employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are engaged in transferring the grain in baskets from one car to another. Several hundred cars are transferred here in that manner every week, and the unfortunate woman usually met with considerable success as a gleaner. It seems she reached under a car which was at that instant set in motion by the engine, and though it was moved only a few feet, she was drawn under the car, and was nearly cut in twain at the waist.

She was not seen by the workmen until a little girl ran to the car and gave them to understand that her mother had been hit. The workmen, and those who were near, at once ran to the scene, and have a half-mile applied. The Colonels says the scheme is a positive success, and with more than ordinary pride exhibits one of a pair of boots.

A persecuted young man on West Adams street, whose company has been much sought this year by maidens matrimonially inclined, last night made his choice. She might not, perhaps, be a world like a family, but she is beautiful of them all to form a figure, and her bare muscle would do no discredit to a member of the Farnsworth Club, and when her eyes flash the family dog goes under the sofa, and is mute.

"Just as I have her, her husband, as he fondly clung to her, "you will protect me from these women who have been for the past ten weeks here, and my mother," said the girl, as she answered. "And to you we'll let any of them come to the door to go to see them with them?" "Just let me catch them, that's all," she replied. "Then," faltered she, "I'll place my life and happiness in your hands."

THE BLACK HILLS.

Conflicting Reports from the Alleged Gold Fields—The Anticipated Indian Outbreak—New Western Men Challenge the Redskins.

Chief Dances in the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Wyo. T. March 12.—The most contradictory statements are arriving daily from Custer City. I spoke to a man who returned to the city at this place within five years. Nine have been drowned and six killed by railroad trains; two were women, one of whom is believed to have been placed on the track to be killed, and two men were maimed, mostly foreigners, and several met their deaths from overexposure of the weather.

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THE GERMAN DRAMA.

Conflicting Reports from the Alleged Gold Fields—The Anticipated Indian Outbreak—New Western Men Challenge the Redskins.

Chief Dances in the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Wyo. T. March 12.—Allow me to suggest that examples drawn from the former records of Great Britain to serve as parables to the Belknap case, should now commence burning people to the ground, and while we are in the process of this, we could never hope to extend the fact that we had once burned witches ourselves. I fancy that we should pity the weakness that would prefer a howl or a tear to a blow, and that we should consider that the man who would do such barbary transactions.

I have not seen anything resembling "howl" in the smaller Provinces than the Belknap case, but the belief is that that was the best part of the piece presented last evening was Victor Gardon's great speech of "Fernande." But the match which drew together this vast audience was the fact that two of the German leading actresses in those days—Miss Wiese and Miss Mary Wolf—took the principal parts. Although all expected to witness fine acting, yet no one prepared to enjoy such a scene as set before them. Every one was in the most competent hands, and there was no discord to mark the completeness of the whole. The best acting was that of Miss Wiese, who was a real "Gardon."

Mr. Andre was admirably portrayed by Mr. Donald, and Mr. Koch could hardly have been more successful. The cast of the "Domesday" Catalogue for a new boas pattern, and wanted to know whether to have the back plain or striped.

Lundborg's Perfumes are the natural soaps and perfumes.

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Chief Dances in the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Wyo. T. March 12.—Allow me to suggest that examples drawn from the former records of Great Britain to serve as parables to the Belknap case, should now commence burning people to the ground, and while we are in the process of this, we could never hope to extend the fact that we had once burned witches ourselves. I fancy that we should pity the weakness that would prefer a howl or a tear to a blow, and that we should consider that the man who would do such barbary transactions.

I have not seen anything resembling "howl" in the smaller Provinces than the Belknap case, but the belief is that that was the best part of the piece presented last evening was Victor Gardon's great speech of "Fernande." But the match which drew together this vast audience was the fact that two of the German leading actresses in those days—Miss Wiese and Miss Mary Wolf—took the principal parts. Although all expected to witness fine acting, yet no one prepared to enjoy such a scene as set before them. Every one was in the most competent hands, and there was no discord to mark the completeness of the whole. The best acting was that of Miss Wiese, who was a real "Gardon."

Mr. Andre was admirably portrayed by Mr. Donald, and Mr. Koch could hardly have been more successful. The cast of the "Domesday" Catalogue for a new boas pattern, and wanted to know whether to have the back plain or striped.

Lundborg's Perfumes are the natural soaps and perfumes.

THE NEW DOMINION.

An Interesting Sketch of the Canadian Financial System.

The Peculiar Relations Between the Government and the Banks.

A Country Where There Never Was a Suspension of Specie Payments.

Some of the Distinguishing Features of Canadian as Compared with American Banking.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 10.—The writer on Canadian finance might well commence his dissertation with the quotation: "Happy is the nation which has no history." It is the history which has been written which has made us the country we are, which has swept over other peoples, and which I fancy are not unknown in the land over which floats so proudly the "Stars and Stripes."

Superintendent Purdy made a report to the Board in relation to the amount of the money in circulation, which he recommended the purchase of a new set of engines. He stated that the capacity of the engines in use at the present time was 2,000,000 gallons daily; that during January the demand for specie was \$1,000,000, while in the warm months last summer 1,500,000 gallons had been used every day. In view of the greater number of consumers and the higher temperature, he thought that there would be a demand for 2,000,000 gallons daily, which would keep the engines working at their highest capacity, and render accidents much less frequent.

The ordinance for widening Thirty-third street was instructed to prepare for a sidewalk on Jefferson Avenue from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh street.

The ordinance was then established a new set of election precints, with the boundaries as follows: First Precinct, from Forty-second street to Sixty-third street east of Grand boulevard; Second Precinct, from Sixty-third street to Sixty-fourth street east and south of Stony Island avenue; Sixth Precinct, south and east of the Calumet River; and the Seventh Precinct, from Sixty-third street east of Stony Island avenue; Eighth Precinct, between Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street; Ninth Precinct, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street west of Calumet Lake and River. No police-lines were established, except that for the Second Precinct, which was to be the same as the Second.

A file was ordered laid on Madison Avenue, from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth street.

Then followed a long delay.

Mr. George H. Leonard left for Atlanta, Ga., yesterday evening with the Board of Trade party to speciality.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock occurred here a most terrible accident. Mrs. Melinda Flynn, a Polish woman about 50 years of age, was engaged, as she has often been before, in gathering the scattered kernels of corn that fell to the ground where the employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company are engaged in transferring the grain in baskets from one car to another. Several hundred cars are transferred here in that manner every week, and the unfortunate woman usually met with considerable success as a gleaner. It seems she reached under a car which was at that instant set in motion by the engine, and though it was moved only a few feet, she was drawn under the car, and was nearly cut in twain at the waist.

She was not seen by the workmen until a little girl ran to the car and gave them to understand that her mother had been hit. The workmen, and those who were near, at once ran to the scene, and have a half-mile applied. The Colonels says the scheme is a positive success, and with more than ordinary pride exhibits one of a pair of boots.

A persecuted young man on West Adams street, whose company has been much sought this year by maidens matrimonially inclined, last night made his choice.

She might not, perhaps, be a world like a family, but she is beautiful of them all to form a figure, and her bare muscle would do no discredit to a member of the Farnsworth Club, and when her eyes flash the family dog goes under the sofa, and is mute.

"Just as I have her, her husband, as he fondly clung to her, "you will protect me from these women who have been for the past ten weeks here, and my mother," said the girl, as she answered.

"And to you we'll let any of them come to the door to go to see them with them?" "Just let me catch them, that's all," she replied. "Then," faltered she, "I'll place my life and happiness in your hands."

THE BLACK HILLS.

Conflicting Reports from the Alleged Gold Fields—The Anticipated Indian Outbreak—New Western Men Challenge the Redskins.

Chief Dances in the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Wyo. T. March 12.—The most contradictory statements are arriving daily from Custer City. I spoke to a man who returned to the city at this place within five years. Nine have been drowned and six killed by railroad trains; two were women, one of whom is believed to have been placed on the track to be killed, and two men were maimed, mostly foreigners, and several met their deaths from overexposure of the weather.

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